

The Daily Press



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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

ELECTION DAY AND THE CITIZEN'S DUTY.

Of course there is not the slightest doubt of the success of the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district nor of the Bryan and Kern electors in the State of Virginia. In either case the contest is so decided that it hardly deserves to be called a contest.

Nevertheless, the Press believes that it is the patriotic duty of every citizen to go to the polls today and cast his ballot. This is particularly true of those who think that a national policy of one-man-rule and of favoritism toward a small contingent of American citizens on account of their possession of great wealth and consequent ability to contribute largely to a fund for the subsidization of the purchasable vote, ought to be rebuffed. But vote whichever way he may, it is everybody's duty to register his honest convictions in the ballot box at today's election.

It is hardly conceivable that, in the light of recent events, any man with intelligence enough to listen and read and think, should at this time occupy a position of halting indecision as between the two great parties.

On the side of the present administration and the Republican candidate who is pledged to perpetuate its policies and methods, the voter has a right to record his will in favor of the nullification of the rights of states to manage their purely internal affairs and to surrender this privilege to an oligarchy composed of two men—a Republican President of the United States and a Republican speaker of the House of Representatives. The citizen who sanctions this sort of rule should vote only for the presidential and vice presidential candidates.

He need not take the trouble to send a Republican representative to Congress, because upon his arrival at the national capital the latter must necessarily surrender his mythical prerogative as a delegate from the people and his natural and acquired equipment for a place in the people's forum into the keeping of Joseph G. Cannon, whom all the Republican organs of the country admit will exceed himself as speaker of the House of Representatives in the event of Republican triumph at the polls today.

A vote for Bryan and Kern and for Democratic representation in the lower house of Congress will mean a rehabilitation of dignity and decency in the conduct of the chief executive of the nation; the taking from the White House of the usurped prerogative of naming a successor to the presidency, and of employing all the servants in the people's hire to the end that this favored one shall be elected.

A vote for the Democratic candidate, furthermore, will signify that a majority—certainly three-fourths—of the House of Representatives shall rule in shaping national legislation. It is the proud honor of Speaker Can-

non's secretary that the latter percentage of opposition to the present speaker's will found and left him immobile in spite of appeals from friend and foe.

Let no man who favors the election of the Democratic candidates and who believes in the principles they represent, stay away from the polls today, resting supinely in the confidence that his vote will not be needed. His ballot may not be needed to ensure the election of his favored congressional candidate. But, in the improbable event that Mr. Bryan should be defeated, it is needful that as large a popular majority as possible in favor of the principles he represents should be rolled up, in order that the opponents of the principle that the people ought to rule may not hereafter be enabled to point sneeringly to its lukewarm support.

WHAT INSULTS COST IN HENRICO.

The best thought of the country, voiced and emphatically supported by the press of the nation, for years has been that a person wronged by another person should look to the laws of state and nation to redress his grievance.

That arguments against the "unwritten law" and personal vengeance have proved futile, frequently has been laid at the door of the courts and minor administrators of justice. Crimes, particularly those against women, inflame the minds of the law-abiding. The failure of tribunals of supposed justice to suitably punish outrageous offenders is the principal reason for the survival of the mob spirit.

Showing how far the minor judicial branch of the State government in Henrico county, Virginia, is willing to go in the aid of the suppression of the mob and to discourage the tendency on the part of Virginians to violently resent insults offered to female members of their families, as well as to convince offenders against our women the error of their ways, the following item clipped from a Richmond daily paper ought to impress.

"Otta Stuber charged with insulting Miss Verna Lynch, was yesterday tried before Magistrates Lewis and Larus at Henrico courthouse, who fined him \$2 and costs. The warrant was sworn out by the mother of the girl, who accompanied her daughter to the court. The trial took place behind closed doors. About two weeks ago Stuber was accused of a similar offense towards another young woman. In this second instance a brother of the girl threatened to beat Stuber. Stuber had him arrested and fined for threatening him."

"The trial took place behind closed doors," meaning that the details were of a character that the young girl would shrink from disclosing in the presence of an audience.

However, in view of the fact that Stuber previously had insulted but one other young woman, he was let off with a fine of \$2—or one dollar for each insult.

Stuber had the brother of one of his victims arrested for threatening vengeance because of the insult to his sister, and the Henrico magistrate fined the young man for intimating that he might use violence if the honor of his family were further assailed.

One dollar per seems to be the rate assessed by the county authorities of Henrico for indecently approaching girls above thirteen years of age.

Richmond is Henrico's most populous town.

MR. WISE AND THE JONES SPEECH.

In a speech at the Academy of Music last Friday night, Mr. George Nelson Wise, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, discussing his Democratic opponent's charge that "extracts from a speech delivered by Congressman Jones had been garbled, took occasion to lay in pointed fashion that he "would be willing to pay either of the Democratic impers in the city to publish Mr. Jones' speech in full." This intimation that the local papers would not handle campaign advertising matter for him was uncalled for and unfair. Mr. Wise had never offered the speech in question to The Daily Press as advertising matter, and he knew at the time he made his speech that it had sought to publish any kind of campaign advertising, he would have received exactly the same treatment at the hands of the management of this paper as would a candidate on the Democratic ticket or any other ticket.

The Daily Press has endeavored to be fair in every way to Mr. Wise and

a party here during the campaign, and on some occasions has been a little more than fair.

The day after Mr. Wise made the statement quoted above, the advertising manager of this paper visited him and called his attention to the statement. Then, in accordance with his expressed "willingness," the candidate entered into an arrangement to have the Jones speech published as an advertisement. As the result of an error in the composing room, one line was omitted from the speech of three columns as it appeared in this paper Sunday. Then Mr. Wise addressed a letter to the paper, saying that the speech was not printed according to the Congressional Record, and that it must be published again if he was to be expected to pay for it. He also wanted a line added, "Printed at the expense of Geo. N. Wise." In discussing the matter, however, he said that, if the paper would not charge him for the first insertion, he would not insist upon having the speech printed again.

Naturally the question occurs, Did Mr. Wise want the speech published at all, or did he have it published simply to make good the charges expressed, as it seemed, for the purpose of intimating that he could not even get a square deal in the advertising columns of the Democratic newspaper?

WHY.

Why should the Republicans candidate for Congress in this district be ever careful of what he promises, in order to get the votes of the people of Newport News, to go in the event he is elected? He knows that he is not going to be elected, and that he is perfectly safe in agreeing to advocate, "when he goes to Congress," the construction of a gross of battleships and the granting of a billion in ship subsidies. The Democratic congressman, who will be re-elected, knows that he will have to make good every pledge given, and he has to be very careful not to give any promise that he cannot see his way clear to carry out.

Subscription rates for weekly papers are looking up. The Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore received from John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company \$3,000 for fifty-two copies of that "Southern" and anti-Bryan industrial publication.

MANUFACTURERS' RECORD IS AIDED BY ARCHBOLD

Baltimore Weekly Publication Receives Three Thousand Dollars for One Year's Subscription.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—William R. Hearst brought the campaign of the Independence party to a close at Carnegie Hall Saturday night by reading letters which reveal an attempt of the Standard Oil Company to shape public opinion. One letter was to "H. H. Edmonds," of the Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore. The reading of the letters and Mr. Hearst's comments thereon were heard by a large audience, which cheered the telling points brought out by the speaker.

Letter to "H. H. Edmonds." Mr. Hearst read the following letter:

"26 Broadway, Oct. 10, 1902.
"Mr. H. H. Edmonds, Baltimore, Md.:
"Dear Sir—Responding to your favor of the 9th, it gives me pleasure to inclose you herewith certificate of deposit to your favor for \$3,000, covering a year's subscription to the Manufacturers' Record. Truly yours,
"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

"I have looked up the subscription price of the Manufacturers' Record," Mr. Hearst continued, "and I find that it is \$4 a year. Consequently Mr. Archbold was either subsidizing the Manufacturers' Record or he was subsidizing for 75 years. There is no mention of any advertising done by the Manufacturers' Record or any legitimate newspaper business performed. The \$3,000 is distinctly termed a subscription. I see that it is definitely stated as a year's subscription, so that there is no possibility of its being anything else than a subsidy."

"The Standard Oil Company is a liberal subscriber of this sort, and the object of these subscriptions is to induce these publications to influence public sentiment in favor of the Standard Oil as the full year's letter will show."

"26 Broadway, Dec. 18, 1901.
"Mr. Thomas P. Grady, Care of Bank of America, New York, N. Y.:
"Dear Mr. Grady—I have your favor of yesterday and have returned herewith the telegram to Mr. Edmonds to you. We are willing to contribute the sum of \$3,000 to the Southern Farm Magazine for another year, provided it be made the same as they have been this year. We do not mind but that the influence of your publication throughout the South is of the most helpful character. With good wishes, I am, very truly yours,
"JOHN D. ARCHBOLD."

Edmonds' "Explanation." BALTIMORE, MD., Nov. 2.—Wise

PROPER CLOTHES FOR MEN

Peysers Says
If You Have Won a Hat

On the election be sure to buy it from him. We are showing all the new shapes and colors in STETSON'S and PEYSER'S SPECIALS.

Prices from
\$5.00
TO
\$2.50

2715 Washington Ave.
Newport News, Va.

THE CHANGES OF TIME

By Emily D. Carroll.

We were playmates in childhood. Mary Gray and I, and as we grew to womanhood our friendship grew still stronger till at last we were almost inseparable. I cannot tell how many foolish promises we made to each other, for we were romantic young simpletons and we loved each other. I know one promise was never to marry, but always live together in some snug cottage where we should be as happy as the day was long.

I proved recalcitrant to my promise, as witness my husband and two of the sweetest darlings that ever graced a mother's heart. Mary still lives in maiden meditation, fancy free.

She was a very pretty girl, four years my senior, though she did not look it. She was an orphan, and when a rich uncle in Philadelphia agreed to adopt her she consented to the arrangement. Not long afterward her uncle died, and Mary was his heiress.

According to promise we corresponded regularly for a time. Such lengthy, loving letters as she wrote me! Never did a fond girl prize her lover's letters more than I prized Mary's. She missed me so much, she said. She wanted to see me so badly. I must come and pay her a visit. This was before my marriage. One thing and another happened to prevent my going.

Gradually the years slipped by, and I had taken another name and my heart was thrilling with a strange, delightful, yet solemn feeling. But Mary Gray, my girlhood friend, was not forgotten. I wanted her to share my joy. I wanted to say to her, "There is my husband and your brother, Mary, sweet sister." I wanted to lay my first-born in her arms and say: "He is mine, Mary. Love him for my sake."

But the poor girl was tied down in her New England home. She still wrote to me occasionally, and I to her, but not so often, for other duties claimed our attention. I talked about Mary so much that at last Charlie grew tired of hearing her name and began to tease me.

"Your friend is an old maid, isn't she, Lucy?" he asked me one evening.

"An old maid?" I replied, indignantly. "No, indeed, she is not an old maid."

At last Mary agreed to pay us a visit. What a time I did have in planning for her reception. She was an heiress, and I feared, might think our little home very poor indeed. True, it was comfortable, and all that Charlie and I cared for, but Mary was rich and used to much grander surroundings, I mused.

The glad day arrived, and Charlie was to bring our guest from the station in time for lunch. When I heard the carriage I ran eagerly to meet Mary. But was that Mary? That tall, thin, sorrowful woman, who looked as if she had certainly "swallowed a poker," so straight and stiff did she appear?

It was Mary beyond a doubt, for she kissed me quite warmly and said I had changed very little since she last saw me. She was dressed very elegantly, but not tastefully, and she had lost several of her front teeth. In short, she looked anything but the pretty, delicate Mary Gray I had known and loved.

"Are you not dreadfully bothered with your children, Lucy?" she asked me after luncheon, "or are you fond of them?"

"Passionately," I cried, as I caught my darling Florrie in my arms and kissed her rosy mouth.

"It is very fortunate that you like them," she replied. "I do not like them. I know very little about children, never having lived much with them."

My heart turned sick. Not how children! How could she ever get along with us?

When the little ones were put to sleep that afternoon I took down sewing and entered Mary's room for a chat. I began by sympathizing with her in her lonely life, but to my surprise she informed me that she really had quite a pleasant time. She lives in a handsome house when at home, and keeps up a continual round of society. Some further attempts on my part to bring out a line of conversation on which we might be mutually interested failed, and I gave up the task.

Rich Charlie and I tried to make her visit as pleasant as possible, and in her unfeeling way she seemed to enjoy it as much as she could enjoy company. But when alone in her room and Mary bid us farewell I could not refrain from dreading a sick of life.

It was such a dreadful awakening from the bright dream of my girlhood. The Mary Gray I had known had surely taken flight, and in her stead was a woman who missed much of the good things of life.

Only a short time ago we heard from good authority that Mary is to marry a rich widower, the father of four children. I should like to know very much how Mary will get along with so many little ones around her. I cannot but hope that the marriage will change her for the better in some respects, and that she may be happy, for, after all, there is a great deal to respect in my old friend who used to be everything to me.

That Feeling of Confidence.
Hark! I could hardly feel much confidence in a man who had never been imposed upon.

HAULING PROMPTLY DONE

From a Parcel to an Engine

Freight, Baggage, Furniture and Safes, Carefully and Promptly Moved.

Virginia Transportation Company
Storage Warehouse
514 520 27th Street

Reasonable Rates



The Time to Stop Eye Trouble

is in childhood. Bring the children to us. There may be bad tendencies— inherited weaknesses.

If there's anything wrong, right glasses will correct it. Worn in time, it is often unnecessary to use them long.

Careful examination may save your child years of discomfort.

HULL & HULL OPTICIANS

121 Twenty-sixth Street, Opp. R. C. Newport News, Va.



"On the Iron!"

your steak will be broiled to a nicety if the "iron" is placed over the quick, hot fire you will get in one of our latest style gas ranges, supplied with high grade fuel gas furnished through our mains and your house connecting pipes. Ask for full particulars at this office.

For prices and other information, call or "Phone" The

Newport News Gas Co.

Washington Ave. and Thirty-first Street.
Telephone 34.



and WOOD

1 cord Pine Wood \$1.75
1 cord Mixed Wood \$1.80
1 cord Oak Wood \$1.85

No extra charge for splitting. All coal well screened and kept under sheds, both wood and coal being delivered perfectly dry.

Distilled Ice Co.

35th St. and C. & O. Ry.
Bell Phone 28. City Phone 208.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamers to Philadelphia MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Sailing from Philadelphia, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Freight received and delivered daily at C. & O. Pier No. 6, Office River Road. JAS. W. McCARRICK, Gen. Southern Agent.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
12 South Delaware Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

TRANSPORTATION GUIDE,

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.
Fast Trains to Richmond and the West.

Leave Newport News 10:05 a. m.

5:25 p. m.

Locals Trains to Richmond

6:30 a. m.; 5:45 p. m.

Trains arrive Newport News, 10:00 a. m., 10:35 a. m., 5:35 p. m. and 7:20 p. m.

Steamer Service for Norfolk.

Leave Newport News 10:40 a. m., 5:40 p. m.

OLD DOMINION LINE

Daily Service

FOR NEW YORK—

From Company's Wharf,

Norfolk, foot of Church

street every week day

at 7:00 P. M.

FARE—First-class, one way, \$8.00;

Round trip, limit thirty days, \$14.00—

meals and berth in stateroom included.

Stateroom, without subsistence, \$5.00.

TICKETS on sale at C. & O. Rail-

way Ticket Office.

NIGHT LINE BETWEEN NEWPORT

NEWS AND RICHMOND, VA.

Steamers Brandon and Herkley

leave Pier "A" 8:30 every evening

passengers only.

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION COM-

PANY, James River Day Line for

Richmond and all James River land-

ings. Steamer Pocahontas leaves

Newport News, Tuesdays, Thursdays

and Saturdays at 8:45 a. m. Leave

Newport News Monday, Wednesday

and Friday at 5 p. m. for Norfolk and

Old Point.

Steamer Hampton will leave Pier

"A" daily except Sunday, at 9:00 a.

m., going to Norfolk, and at 4:20 p.

m., going to Smithfield. Steamer "Ac-

comac" will leave Pier "A" daily, ex-

cept Sunday at 9 a. m., going to Smith-

field and 3 p. m., going to Norfolk.

All business between New York and

Newport News transacted at pier No.

6.

All business between Newport News,

Norfolk, Smithfield and local points

transacted at Pier "A" foot of Twen-

ty-fifth st. W. H. LANDON, Agent.

NORFOLK & ATLANTIC TERMINAL CO.

"Sewall's Point Route."

Effective Sept. 28, 1908.

Subject to change without notice.

By Avenue

Leave

Norfolk

7:30

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